REMARKS

In the Office Action, Claims 1-6, 8, 10-12 and 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) and claims 7, 9 and 13-15 are objected. In response, new claims 19-23 have been added. Applicants respectfully submit that these rejections and objections are improper or have been overcome at least for the reasons set forth below.

At the outset, the Patent Office has objected to claims 7, 9 and 13-15 as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form. See, Office Action, p. 7. In response, Applicants have added new claims 19-23. New claim 19 essentially includes the limitations from claims 3, 5 and 7; new claim 20 essentially includes the limitations from claims 3 and 9; new claim 21 essentially includes the limitations from claims 3 and 13; new claim 22 depends from claim 21 and further recites the limitations of claim 14; and new claim 23 depends from claim 21 and further recites the limitations of claim 15. Claims 7, 9 and 13-15 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer in view of same. Thus, Applicants believe that new claims 19-23 should be rendered allowable and the objection with respect to claims 7, 9 and 13-15 should be withdrawn.

In the Office Action, claims 1-6, 8, 10-12 and 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Ogura et al. to U.S. Patent 6,671,650 ("*Ogura*"). The Patent Office alleges that *Ogura* discloses each feature of the claimed subject matter as defined in claims 1-6, 8, 10-12 and 16-18.

Of the pending claims at issue, claims 1-3 and 17-18 are independent claims. Independent claim 1 recites an information processing system that includes a first information processor and a second information processor. The first information processor measures a spatial position of an object so as to output a measured value. The second information processor processes the measured value, which has been output from the first information processor and which indicates the position of the object in a measurement space, and processes a real-space value, which corresponds to the measured value and which indicates the position of the object in a real space. Also, the second information processor computes correspondence between the measurement space and the real space based on the measured value and the real-space value, and corrects an error of the measured value based on the computed correspondence between the

measurement space and the real space, the error resulting from the ambient environment of the first information processor.

Independent claim 2 recites an information processing method that is performed by an information processing system that includes a first information processor and a second information processor. The first information processor measures a spatial position of an object so as to output a measured value. The second information processor processes the measured value, which has been output from the first information processor and which indicates the position of the object in a measurement space, and processes a real-space value, which corresponds to the measured value and which indicates the position of the object in a real space. Also, the second information processor computes correspondence between the measurement space and the real space based on the measured value and the real-space value, and corrects an error of the measured value based on the computed correspondence between the measurement space and the real space, the error resulting from the ambient environment of the first information processor.

Independent claim 3 recites an information processor that comprises a measured-value input means for inputting a measured value indicating a spatial position of an object, wherein the measured value is measured by and output from a first 3D-position measuring device. The information processor further includes a real-space-value input means for inputting a real-space value which corresponds to the measured value input by the measured-value input means and which indicates the position of the object in a real space, a correspondence computing means for computing correspondence between the measurement space and the real space based on the measured value input by the measured-value input means and the real-space value input by the real-space-value input means, and correcting means for correcting an error of the measured value input by the measured-value input means based on the correspondence between the measurement space and the real space computed by the correspondence computing means, wherein the error results from the ambient environment of the first 3D-position measuring device. Claims 4-6, 8, 10-12 and 16 depend from claim 3, and thus, as a matter of law, incorporate each of the features of claim 3.

Independent claim 17 recites an information processing method performed by an information processor, which corrects a measured value indicating a spatial position of an object,

the measured value being measured by and output from a 3D-position measuring device. The method includes a measured-value input step of inputting the measured value. The measured value has been output from the 3D-position measuring device. The measured value indicates the position of the object in a measurement space and a real-space-value input step of inputting a real-space value which corresponds to the measured value input in the measured-value input step and which indicates the position of the object in a real space. The method further includes a correspondence computing step of computing correspondence between the measurement space and the real space based on the measured value input in the measured-value input step and the real-space value input in the real-space-value input step. A correcting step of correcting an error of the measured value input in the measured-value input step based on the correspondence between the measurement space and the real space computed in the correspondence computing step and the error resulting from the ambient environment of the 3D-position measuring device are also provided.

Independent claim 18 recites a program that allows a computer to execute correction of a measured value which has been measured by a 3D-position measuring device and which indicates a spatial position of an object. The program includes a correspondence computing step of computing correspondence between a measurement space and a real space based on the measured value. The measured value is measured by the 3D-position measuring device and indicates the position of the object in the measurement space and on a real-space value. This corresponds to the measured value and indicates the position of the object in the real space. A correcting step of correcting an error of the measured value measured by the 3D-position measuring device based on the correspondence between the measurement space and the real space computed in the correspondence computing step is also provided, wherein the error resulting from the ambient environment of the 3D-position measuring device.

Applicants believe that *Ogura* fails to disclose or suggest at least a number of features of the claimed invention. For example, Applicants believe that *Ogura* at least fails to disclose correction of an error of a measured value based on a computed correspondence between a measurement space and a real space wherein the error results from the ambient environment as required by the claimed invention. This can be carried out by a second 3D-position measuring device, which can measure the position of the object without being affected by the ambient

environment, wherein the second 3D-position measuring device measures the position of the object existing at the same position as that measured by the first 3D-position measuring device so as to output the measured value, and wherein the real-space value input means inputs the measured value output from the second 3D-position measuring device as the real-space value as further defined in claim 5.

Instead, *Ogura* discloses an error corrector 20, for correcting a distortion generated in a mechanical shape of the Coordinate Measuring Machine. See *Ogura*, Col. 1, Lines 31-35. The error corrector computes and corrects the positional coordinate as compensated by the error compensator by removing the influence of the positional coordinate computer due to change of the relation with respect to the reference surface. See *Ogura*, Col. 5-6, Lines 60-6. The error compensator in *Ogura* merely receives input from the ambient environment of the first information processor (Col. 6-7, Ln 66-15, fig. 5) and/or from the relational change measuring mechanism. (Col. 5, Ln 40-54). The error corrector does not measure the position of the object, but merely corrects its position based upon various inputs. The error corrector, as discussed, receives input from the ambient environment both at the location of the object moving, as well as from the macro environment, the relational change of the machine with respect to the reference surface 4. The second information processor merely processes input from the first information processor and from the relational change measuring mechanism.

Contrary to the Patent Office's position, processing and calculating positional change error by receiving input from a positional measuring device and a relational measuring device cannot be equated to an information processing system, an information processing method, and an information processor as claimed in which 3D-position/orientation of an object can be measured by a user-friendly operating system, so that an error of the measured value resulting from an ambient environment can be adequately corrected. Specification, p. 1, lines 12-15. This can be carried out by a first 3D-position measuring device, a second 3D-position measuring device, a correspondence computing unit and an error correcting unit. The first 3D-position measuring device measures the spatial position of the object and outputs the measured value. The second 3D-position measuring device measures the position of the object without being affected by the ambient environment of the measurement space. The correspondence computing unit is enabled to receive input from the first 3D-position measuring device and a second 3D-

position measuring device to compute the correspondence between the measurement space and the real space. The correspondence unit is further enabled to estimate the measured value based upon the real-space value and can estimate the real-space value based upon the measured value. The error correcting unit then updates and corrects the measured value based upon the latest correspondence between the measured space and the real space.

The real-space value provides greater accuracy in error correction over *Ogura*. In *Ogura*, the measured error is merely corrected based upon various inputs. The inputs are within or comprise the measurement space. The claimed invention includes both the measured value and the real-space value, wherein the real-space value corresponds to the measured value and indicates the position of the object in a real space. The measured value and the real-space value are both utilized to correct for errors in the measured space as further required by the claimed invention and discussed above.

Based upon at least these noted reasons, Applicants believe that *Ogura* is distinguishable with respect to the claimed invention. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that *Ogura* fails to anticipate the claimed invention.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claims 1-6, 8, 10-12 and 16-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) be withdrawn.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that the present application is in condition for allowance and earnestly solicit reconsideration of the same.

Respectfully submitted,

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